ID:88076762 Box 2, Item 2-133

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ONSHORE RENEWABLE ENERGY WORKSHOP

Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building
Sidney Yates Auditorium
February 9 & 10, 2011
Agenda

February 9, 2011

7:30am: **Registration opens**

9:00am: **Welcome**
Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar

9:10am: **Secretaries' Roundtable Discussion**
Secretary of Energy Steven Chu
Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar
Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack

10:00am: Break

10:15am: **Opening Remarks**
Steve Black, Counselor to the Secretary of the Interior

10:20am: **Plenary Session—Update on Department of the Interior Policy Initiatives**
Moderator: *David J. Hayes, Deputy Secretary of the Interior*

Permitting Renewable Energy on Public Lands—Smart from the Start
Bob Abbey, Director, Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

National Environmental Policy Act Compliance
Ted Boling, Counselor to the Assistant Secretary for Land & Minerals Management

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Initiatives
Dan Ashe, Deputy Director, FWS

Endangered Species Act Compliance
Gary Frazer, Assistant Director for Endangered Species, FWS

Bald & Golden Eagle Protection Act
Paul Schmidt, Assistant Director for Migratory Birds, FWS

Wind Turbine Guidelines
Bryan Arroyo, Assistant Director for Fisheries & Habitat Conservation, FWS

12:15pm: Break

12:30pm: **Lunchtime Stakeholder Discussions (Participants Attend One, as Assigned)**

1. **Permitting Renewable Energy on Public Lands—Smart from the Start**
   Ted Boling, Counselor to the Assistant Secretary for Land & Minerals Management
   Ray Brady, Energy Policy Team Manager, BLM
   Bert Frost, Associate Director, Natural Resource Stewardship & Science, National Park Service
   Mike Nedd, Assistant Director for Minerals and Realty Management, BLM

Mike Pool, Deputy Director, BLM
Shannon Stewart, Senior NEPA Program Lead, BLM

2. **Permitting Renewable Energy on Private Lands—ESA consultation**
   Gary Frazer, Assistant Director for Endangered Species, FWS
   Michael Fris, Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services, Pacific Southwest Region, FWS

3. **Bald & Golden Eagle Protection Act & Migratory Bird Treaty Act**
   Matt Hogan, Assistant Regional Director for Migratory Birds, Mountain-Prairie Region, FWS
   Brian Millsap, National Eagle Coordinator, FWS
   Paul Schmidt, Assistant Director for Migratory Birds, FWS

4. **Wind Turbine Guidelines**
   Bryan Arroyo, Assistant Director for Fisheries & Habitat Conservation, FWS
   Dan Ashe, Deputy Director, FWS
   David Cottingham, Senior Advisor to the Director, FWS
   Jeff Underwood, Deputy Assistant Director, Fisheries & Habitat Conservation, FWS

5. **Addressing Challenges to Building Renewable Energy Projects on Tribal Lands**
   Mike Black, Director of Bureau of Indian Affairs
   Janie Hipp, Senior Advisor for Tribal Affairs & Director, Office of Tribal Relations, USDA
   Del Laverdure, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, DOI Indian Affairs
   Tracey LeBeau, Director of Office of Indian Energy Policy & Programs, DOE

1:45pm: Break

2:00pm: **Protecting America's Treasured Landscapes & Wildlife Resources**
Tom Strickland, Assistant Secretary for Fish & Wildlife & Parks

2:30pm: **Plenary Session—Building on the Historical Achievements in 2010 to Establish a Sustainable Renewable Energy Program for 2011 & Beyond**
Moderator: *Michael Picker, California Governor's Office*

Unprecedented Coordination in California in 2010 & Priorities for 2011-12
Jim Abbott, BLM California Acting State Director
Karen Douglas, Commissioner, California Energy Commission

Translating Clean Energy into Jobs
V. John White, Executive Director, Center for Energy Efficiency & Renewable Technologies (CEERT)

Solar Industry Perspective
Shannon Eddy, Executive Director, Large Scale Solar Association

Wind Industry Perspective
Mark Tholke, Southwest Regional Director, enXco

Environmental Perspective
Mike Brune, Executive Director, Sierra Club
Kim Delfino, California Program Director, Defenders of Wildlife

Utilities' Perspective
Chuck Gray, Executive Director, National Ass'n of Regulatory Utility Commissioners

4:00pm: Adjourn Day One

February 10, 2011

9:00am: **Welcome**
Steve Black, Counselor to the Secretary of the Interior

9:10am: **Keynote Address**
John Podesta, President & CEO, Center for American Progress

9:35am: Break

9:50am: **Stakeholder Discussions (Participants Attend One, as Assigned)**

1. **Landscape-Level Planning—Ecoregional Assessments, Solar PEIS, DRECP & Landscape Conservation Cooperatives**
   Gabriela Chavarria, Science Advisor to the Director, FWS
   Leslie Honey, Vice President for Conservation Services, NatureServe
   Kit Muller, Strategic Planner, BLM
   Terry O'Brien, Deputy Director of Siting, Transmission & Environmental Protection Division, CEC
   Michael Powelson, Director of Agency Relations, Western U.S., The Nature Conservancy
   Linda Resseguie, Realty Specialist, BLM

2. **Consultation—Tribal, NHPA, Section 106**
   Robin Burgess, Federal Preservation Officer, BLM
   John Fowler, Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
   Jodi Gillette, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Policy & Economic Development—Indian Affairs
   Will Shafroth, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish & Wildlife & Parks

3. **Integrating Transmission Considerations & Transmission Planning**
   Robert Cunningham, Assistant Director for Land Stewardship, U.S. Forest Service
   Lucas Lucero, Branch Chief, Rights-of-Way, BLM
   David Meyer, Designated Federal Officer of the Electricity Advisory Committee, DOE

4. **Minimizing Impacts of Renewable Energy & Achieving Efficient, Enduring Mitigation in the Deserts**
   Anne Baker, Senior Advisor, CEERT
   Kim Delfino, California Program Director, Defenders of Wildlife
   Arthur Haubenstock, Chief Counsel & Director, Regulatory Affairs, BrightSource Energy
   Mark Kramer, Associate Director Federal Government, TNC
   Michael Picker, Senior Advisor for Renewable Energy Facilities, California Governor's Office

5. **Improving the Permitting Process—Lessons Learned in 2010**
   Michael Mantell, Attorney, Resources Law Group
   Johanna Wald, Senior Attorney, NRDC
   Peter Weiner, Partner, Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP

6. **Expanding Renewable Energy Opportunities at Interior**
   Mike Connor, Director, Bureau of Reclamation
   Wendy Fink, Counselor to the Assistant Secretary for Insular Areas
   Jim Kenna, Arizona State Director, BLM
   Fred Pease, Department of Defense Liaison to the Department of the Interior

11:30am: Break

11:45am: **Stakeholder Discussion Report-Outs**

12:30pm: **Closing Remarks**
Steve Black, Counselor to the Secretary of the Interior

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ONSHORE RENEWABLE ENERGY WORKSHOP

Stakeholder Discussions Room Assignments

Wednesday, February 9, 2011

- **Permitting Renewable Energy on Public Lands**
  Group A – 1352
  Group B – North Penthouse
  Group C – Room 3121

- **Permitting Energy on Private Lands – ESA Consultation**
  Room 5160 – Secretary's Conference Room

- **Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act & Migratory Bird Treaty**
  Rachel Carson Room - Cafeteria

- **Wind Turbine Guidelines**
  Group A – 7000 A
  Group B – 7000 B

- **Addressing Challenges to Building Renewable Energy Projects on Tribal Lands**
  Room 7637

Thursday, February 10, 2011

- **Landscape-Level Planning—Ecoregional Assessments, Solar, PEIS, DRECP & Landscape Conservation Cooperatives**
  Room 5160 – Secretary's Conference Room

- **Consultation – Tribal, NHPA, Section 106**
  Room 7637

- **Integrating Transmission Considerations & Transmission Planning**
  Kiowa Dining Room – Cafeteria

- **Minimizing Impacts of Renewable Energy & Achieving Efficient, Enduring Mitigation in the Deserts**
  North Penthouse

Thursday, February 10, 2011

- **Improving the Permitting Process – Lessons Learned in 2010**
  Rooms 7000 A & B

- **Expanding Renewable Energy Opportunities at Interior**
  Room 3121

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Draft Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance

Golden Eagle
Photo: Donna Dewhurst/USFWS

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service published a Final Eagle Permit Rule (Eagle Permit Rule) on September 11, 2009 under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) authorizing limited issuance of permits to take Bald and Golden eagles where the take is associated with but not the purpose of an otherwise lawful activity. The Eagle Protection Act has prohibited take of Bald Eagles since 1940 and Golden Eagles since 1962. Take means *pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, destroy, molest,* or *disturb*. Since publication of the Eagle Rule, the planned development of wind-power facilities has increased dramatically in the core range of Golden Eagles in the western United States. Golden Eagles, in particular, are vulnerable to collisions with wind turbines. In some areas such collisions are a major source of mortality, and the documented level of take is increasing.

The draft Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance explains the Service's approach to issuing programmatic eagle take permits and provides guidance to applicants and biologists for conservation practices and adaptive management necessary to meet standards required for issuance of these permits and to be in compliance with the Eagle Act. The draft Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance interprets and clarifies the provisions of the Eagle Permit Rule and does not impose additional regulatory requirements. Programmatic take permits will authorize limited incidental mortality and disturbance of eagles at wind facilities, provided effective offsetting conservation measures are carried out.

The draft Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance is written to guide wind-facility projects starting from the earliest conceptual planning phase. For projects already in the development or operational phase, implementation of all stages of the recommended approach in this Guidance may not be applicable or possible. Project proponents with operating or soon-to-be operating facilities at the time the draft Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance was first released that are interested in obtaining a programmatic eagle take permit should coordinate with the Service. The Service will work with project proponents to determine if the facility might meet the permit requirements by conducting eagle fatality and disturbance monitoring and by adopting reasonable operational avoidance and minimization measures that might reduce future eagle fatalities detected through monitoring. Sections of Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance that address these topics are relevant to both planned and operating wind facilities.

The draft Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance calls on wind turbine developers to consult with the Service in a 5-tiered process that includes: 1) early landscape-level site assessments; 2) site specific surveys; 3) risk assessment; 4) avoiding, minimizing and mitigating impacts; and 5) post-construction monitoring. Based on the presence of eagles relative to proposed projects, the draft Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance calls for categorizing the projects into one of four categories: Category 1 – High risk to eagles with low potential to avoid or mitigate impacts; Category 2 – High to moderate risk to eagles with opportunities to mitigate impacts; Category 3 – Minimal risk to eagles; and Category 4 – uncertain risk to eagles. For additional information, visit the Service's website at http://www.fws.gov/windenergy

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
http://www.fws.gov
1800/344 WILD

February 2011

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Draft Voluntary Land-Based Wind Energy Guidelines

Introduction
The development of renewable energy is important for the future of the nation and the health of the environment. The Department of Interior is committed to facilitating the development of wind energy and other renewable resources while protecting our nation's treasured landscapes and wildlife.

Advances in wind energy technologies and increased interest in renewable energy sources have resulted in rapid expansion of the wind energy industry in the United States.

However, if wind energy facilities are designed and constructed in the wrong locations, they can have significant negative impacts to fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Conservation Planning Assistance Program typically becomes involved in the review of potential wind energy developments on public lands through the National Environmental Policy Act. This may be as a cooperating agency or because of the Service's responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act, or because of the Agency's special technical expertise.

What are the draft voluntary, land-based Wind Energy Guidelines?
These draft voluntary land-based Guidelines are designed to provide developers with the information they need to make the best possible decisions in selecting sites for wind energy facilities to avoid and minimize the negative effects to fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats.

How did the Service create these Guidelines?
The Secretary of the Interior established the Wind Turbine Guidelines Advisory Committee under the auspices of the Federal Advisory Committee Act in March 2007 to provide recommendations for the guidelines. The Committee was comprised of a diversity of stakeholders, including federal, tribal, state, private industries and conservation organizations. After two years of deliberations, the Committee submitted their final recommendations to the Secretary on March 4, 2010. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service then convened an internal working group representing several Service programs to review the Committee recommendations. The working group used the recommendations as a basis to develop the Service's draft voluntary Wind Energy Guidelines.

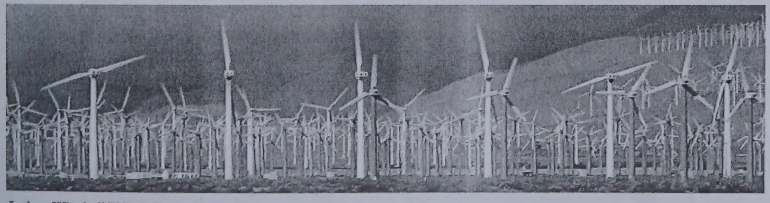
Who are these Guidelines intended for?
The Guidelines are designed to be used for all utility-scale and community-scale land-based, wind energy projects regardless of whether they are proposed for private or public lands. The Guidelines will be used by developers, federal agencies, and state organizations for selecting sites for wind energy projects. These Guidelines are not designed for off-shore wind energy projects as those projects entail another suite of effects and analyses.

How do the Guidelines work?
These Guidelines are voluntary. The Guidelines describe the information needed to identify sites with low risk to wildlife, and assess, mitigate, and monitor the potential adverse effects of wind energy projects on fish, wildlife, and their habitats, using a consistent and predictable approach, while providing flexibility to accommodate the unique circumstances of each project.

Using a "tiered approach" for assessing potential effects to fish, wildlife, and their habitats, these Guidelines present an iterative decision-making process for collecting information in increasing detail, quantifying the possible risks of proposed wind energy projects to fish, wildlife, and their habitats, and evaluating those risks to select sites and make construction and operation decisions.

When do the Guidelines take effect?
The Service will continue to use the 2003 Guidelines until these proposed Guidelines go through public comment before getting finalized.

Closing
The Service's goal is to use the best available science to select sites for wind energy facilities in the right places, avoiding sensitive habitats for birds, bats and other wildlife. Doing so will benefit declining species such as the sage-grouse and golden eagle, while providing vital energy for America.



Joshua Winchell/USFWS

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
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February 2011

U.S. Department of the Interior

Toward a Safe, Secure Energy Future: Summary of Key Renewable Energy Activities

As America's principal public lands management agency with stewardship responsibility over 20 percent of the land mass of the United States and 1.75 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), the Department of the Interior manages areas with extensive renewable energy resources including solar, offshore and onshore wind, hydropower and geothermal energy.

In 2009 and 2010, Interior began to unleash the potential of these resources in unprecedented ways, permitting more renewable energy than ever before in U.S. history. Interior developed a "fast track" process to focus resources on completing the environmental reviews and permitting for these projects in time to take advantage of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds.

Through an historic Department-wide effort, Interior approved 12 renewable energy projects in 2010 on public lands. These projects, when built, will produce more than 4,000 megawatts of power and provide enough energy to power over 1,200,000 homes.

Solar. Interior has approved nine large-scale solar energy plants that together provide more than 3,700 MW of power—enough to power more than 1,100,000 homes—and are expected to create about 7,300 new jobs. These projects are the first solar projects ever permitted on public lands and include what will be the largest solar project in the world.

Interior is also working with the Department of Energy on longer-term, landscape level planning for solar energy. Through a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS), the Departments are completing a comprehensive environmental analysis that identifies proposed 'solar energy zones' on public lands in six western states most suitable for environmentally sound, utility-scale solar energy production. The Draft PEIS was released on December 17, 2010 and the public comment period runs through March 17, 2011.

Interior and Energy also joined forces to develop a 25-square mile Solar Demonstration Zone on federal lands in Nevada to demonstrate cutting-edge solar energy technologies. The Solar Demonstration Zone will be located at the Nevada Test Site, a former nuclear site, on lands owned by Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and administered by Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration.

Wind. Interior manages 20.6 million acres of public lands with wind potential in 11 western states. Already, 29 wind development projects have been permitted on public lands, with an installed capacity of approximately 580 MW. In 2010, Interior approved a 150-megawatt wind project in Nevada that will generate enough energy to power about 52,500 homes.

In October, Secretary Salazar issued the nation's first lease for offshore commercial wind energy development with Cape Wind Associates, LLC. The project plan calls for 130 wind turbines with capacity of 468 megawatts that could produce enough energy to power more than 200,000 homes in Massachusetts.

Secretary Salazar and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement Director Michael Bromwich also launched an initiative for the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf to facilitate and accelerate the siting, leasing and construction of new offshore wind energy projects. The initiative includes identifying priority Wind Energy Areas, sites with the highest wind potential and fewest potential conflicts with competing uses, for early environmental review.

Geothermal. Interior presently manages 530 geothermal leases, with 58 leases in producing status generating about 1,275 megawatts of installed geothermal energy on public lands. This amounts to about 50 percent of U.S. geothermal energy capacity and supplies the electrical needs of about 1.2 million homes. Since 2009, Interior has approved two new geothermal projects, which together will produce about 79 megawatts of energy and generate enough energy to power about 79,000 homes.

Transmission. In 2009 and 2010, the BLM permitted over 475 miles of transmission lines across Nevada, Idaho and California. These projects serve dozens of communities and improve grid reliability, reduce transmission congestion, increase capacity for renewable energy and create jobs. In 2011, Interior anticipates approving additional transmission projects spanning over 500 miles.

BLM Fact Sheet

U.S. Department of the Interior • Bureau of Land Management • Washington, D.C., Office • 1849 C Street N.W. • Washington, D.C.

Guidelines Encourage Smarter Development of Renewable Energy on U.S. Public Lands

On February 8, 2011, Secretary Salazar announced a number of initiatives designed to encourage rapid and responsible development of renewable energy on public lands. The policy guidance from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) provides clarity and guidance to stakeholders, including developers and employees, about smart siting and effective mitigation for renewable energy projects.

The BLM's final policy memoranda sets forth guidance to field managers in evaluating, screening, and processing applications for utility-scale wind and solar energy projects on BLM-managed lands. This field guidance clarifies and improves National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation; streamlines the project application review and approval process; and strengthens Plans of Development (POD) and due diligence requirements.

National Environmental Policy Act Compliance for Utility-Scale Renewable Energy Right-of-Way Authorizations (Instruction Memorandum 2011-59)

- Utility-scale renewable energy projects are distinct from many other types of land and realty actions due to their size and potential for significant resource conflicts.
- Guidance includes examples and guidance applicable to renewable energy right-of-way applications that supplement information in the BLM's NEPA Handbook
- Will assist offices that are analyzing externally-generated, utility-scale renewable energy right-of-way applications.

Solar and Wind Energy Applications – Due Diligence (Instruction Memorandum 2011-60)

- This guidance updates the due-diligence requirements of right-of-way applicants for solar and wind energy development projects on BLM-administered public lands.
- Applications for solar or wind energy rights-of-way filed by land speculators precludes other applicants with serious interests in the potential development of solar or wind energy resources on the public lands.
- Effects of speculation can be mitigated by applying the applicant qualification requirements of the right-of-way regulations and requiring the timely submittal of a Plan of Development (POD) consistent with the requirements of the regulations.

- The guidance emphasizes the review of pending applications and the rejection of any applications where the applicant cannot demonstrate the technical or financial capability required by the regulations.
- Requiring a proof of due diligence by the applicant in the timely submittal of an acceptable POD ensures that applicants are not holding lands for extended periods and precluding other applicants with serious interests in potential development of the public lands.
- The BLM will deny applications where the applicant has not demonstrated due diligence in the completion and submittal of an acceptable POD to the BLM for review.

Solar and Wind Energy Applications – Pre-Application and Screening (Instruction Memorandum 2011-61)

- This guidance underlines the right-of-way regulations that encourage prospective applicants to schedule pre-application meetings with the BLM before filing an application for a proposed solar or wind energy development project on the public lands because of the importance of early coordination with Federal land managers and stakeholders before committing significant resources to processing solar and wind energy development right-of-way applications.
- Under this guidance, the BLM will not accept a solar or wind energy development right-of-way application without holding pre-application meetings.
- Early coordination and review helps screen out projects with the most serious potential environmental conflicts and helps give priority to applications with the highest likelihood of success in the permitting process.
- The BLM will follow a screening and prioritization process that will help direct development to low-conflict areas such as previously disturbed sites, areas adjacent to disturbed sites, and locations that minimize construction of new roads and/or transmission lines.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ONSHORE RENEWABLE ENERGY WORKSHOP

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LISTENING SESSIONS SUMMARIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Permitting Renewable Energy on Public Lands—Smart from the Start.....1
a. Listening Session Summary.....1
b. Key Themes and Action Items.....2

2. Permitting Renewable Energy on Private Lands—ESA Consultation.....3
a. Listening Session Summary.....3
b. Key Themes and Action Items.....3

3. Bald & Golden Eagle Protection Act & Migratory Bird Treaty Act.....5
a. Listening Session Summary.....5
b. Key Themes and Action Items.....5

4. Wind Turbine Guidelines.....7
a. Listening Session Summary.....7
b. Key Themes and Action Items.....7

5. Addressing Challenges to Building Renewable Energy Projects on Tribal Lands.....9
a. Listening Session Summary.....9
b. Key Themes and Action Items.....9

6. Landscape-Level Planning—Ecoregional Assessments, Solar PEIS, DRECP & Landscape Conservation Cooperatives.....10
a. Listening Session Summary.....10
b. Key Themes and Action Items.....11

7. Consultation—Tribal, NHPA, Section 106.....12
a. Listening Session Summary.....12
b. Key Themes and Action Items.....13

8. Integrating Transmission Considerations & Transmission Planning.....14
a. Listening Session Summary.....14
b. Key Themes and Action Items.....14

9. Minimizing Impacts of Renewable Energy & Achieving Efficient, Enduring Mitigation in the Deserts.....16
a. Listening Session Summary.....16
b. Key Themes and Action Items.....17

10. Improving the Permitting Process—Lessons Learned in 2010.....18
a. Listening Session Summary.....18
b. Key Themes and Action Items.....18

11. Expanding Renewable Energy Opportunities at Interior.....20
a. Listening Session Summary.....20
b. Key Themes and Action Items.....21

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LISTENING SESSION 1
PERMITTING RENEWABLE ENERGY ON PUBLIC LANDS—SMART FROM THE START

Discussion Leaders

Bert Frost, *Associate Director, Natural Resource Stewardship & Science, NPS*
Mike Pool, *Deputy Director, BLM*
Ted Boling, *Counselor to the Assistant Secretary for Land & Minerals Management*
Ray Brady, *Energy Policy Team Manager, BLM*
Mike Nedd, *Assistant Director for Minerals and Realty Management, BLM*
Shannon Stewart, *Senior NEPA Program Lead, BLM*

Listening Session Summary

On March 11, 2009, the Secretary signed Secretarial Order No. 3285, identifying renewable energy as a priority. In May 2009, the Secretary called for the BLM to establish a network of Renewable Energy Coordination Offices to help focus resources on the processing of wind, solar and geothermal energy applications and electrical transmission facilities. To reach this goal, BLM identified Fast Track renewable energy projects for priority processing in 2010 and approved 9 solar projects, 1 wind project, and 2 geothermal projects in 2010. Efforts are currently underway to identify priority projects for processing in 2011 and 2012 to meet renewable energy performance goals and targets. The BLM is committed to facilitating environmentally responsible renewable energy development on public land and to following an orderly process that ensures full public input and environmental protections.

This listening session focused on how the Department can improve coordination with local, state and federal partners in order to address challenges earlier in the application process and focus resources toward "smart-from-the-start" projects that are most likely to be successful. Session attendees discussed ways to implement best practices to improve the timeliness of the permitting process and ways to acquire existing data that can enhance Department decision making.

This session highlighted the need for all entities—federal, state, and non-governmental—to work closely early in the permitting process to address potential conflicts before proponents makes substantial investments. Attendees recommended a stronger working relationship with DoD and FAA throughout the permitting process and bringing the public into the process earlier. Improved coordination among states and tribes is encouraged. Policy should express the environmental and public health benefits of renewable energy. Finally, there is a need for comparative analysis, cost-recovery agreements, and generation and transmission considerations in the permitting process.

Key Themes

- This session provided an opportunity for BLM to share more information about the three Instructional Memos announced prior to the Onshore Renewable Energy Workshop.
- The session also provided an opportunity for BLM and other Department officials to hear ideas directly from our partners about how to continue making renewable energy on public lands smart from the start.
- Early consultation on renewable energy projects has been taking place across Interior and BLM and NPS shared that story.
- The Department's partners would like to see more communication, early consultation and interagency coordination.
- However, there seems to be a general sense that the Department is moving in the right direction.

Action Items

- Encourage all parties to clearly define purpose and need early and verify often.
- Increase interagency coordination
- Encourage Field Offices to reach out to military base commanders and have regular coordination on renewable energy.
- Think about ways to identify mitigation needs and areas earlier in the process.
- Look into big transmission corridors that evolved in southern California—many segments of which were controversial—and find where DOI can get involved in the interconnection planning process.

LISTENING SESSION 2
PERMITTING RENEWABLE ENERGY ON PRIVATE LANDS—ESA

Discussion Leaders
Gary Frazer, *Assistant Director for Endangered Species, FWS*
Michael Fris, *Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services, Pacific Southwest Region, FWS*

Listening Session Summary

Protecting endangered species and their habitat is an important goal that must be achieved as co-equal to the goal of increasing production of renewable energy pursuant to the mandate in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and in DOI Secretarial Order 3285. Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act allows for permitting the incidental take of endangered species resulting from otherwise lawful private activities, based on the development and approval of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). The Fish and Wildlife Service works with project developers, state and local governments, and others to continually innovate and improve the process of siting, evaluating, and permitting renewable energy projects on private lands.

This listening session focused on ways in which project developers, state and local governments, and the Service can work together to 1) minimize impacts to listed species through effective project siting and design, 2) reduce the time commitment and uncertainty associated with developing and permitting an HCP for renewable energy development on private land, and 3) identify strategies or technologies that may be used to support renewable energy development by avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating impacts on listed species and their habitats.

Attendees noted that ESA should not be perceived as an impediment to renewable energy development. One way to ensure that ESA is not seen as an impediment is to conduct ESA consultation early in the permitting process so that listed species conflicts are identified before substantial time and money is invested in a project. Attendees stressed the importance of streamlining the HCP process and increasing consistency in the process across regional and field offices. Attendees agreed that FWS is cognizant of the challenges to permitting on private lands, but needs more resources to better assist developers in addressing those challenges. Finally, there was a consensus that increased data sharing is ideal, and that many elements facilitate data sharing, but attendees acknowledged that industry is still hesitant to make its data public when it feels that it has little protection under laws like MBTA.

Key Themes

- The FWS supports renewable energy.
- Early consultation and coordination is key.
    - Companies want to engage with FWS early in order to move through the process more quickly.
    - What are the best ways to augment FWS/ developer participation in the pre-application consultation process so everyone understands what data is needed?

    - Bring in DOD and other partners earlier too.
- There was a general sense that FWS needs more resources to dedicate to renewable energy.
- Timely, complete information and data exchange between FWS, developers and other interested stakeholders is essential to efficient processing of applications.

Action Items

- Explore ideas for structuring early consultation to ensure that developers and the Service get the most out of it.
- FWS and BLM will work on expanding pilot offices from the Energy Policy Act.
- FWS will explore ideas to increase resources, for example: reimbursable agreements, permit application fees.
- FWS will also explore other mechanisms for ESA compliance like a section 4d rule.

LISTENING SESSION 3
BALD AND GOLDEN EAGLE PROTECTION ACT AND MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT

Discussion Leaders
Matt Hogan, *Assistant Regional Director for Migratory Birds, Mountain-Prairie Region, FWS*
Brian Millsap, *National Eagle Coordinator, FWS*
Paul Schmidt, *Assistant Director for Migratory Birds, FWS*

Listening Session Summary

The Service published final regulations under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) in September 2009, providing the first opportunity/process to allow for unintentional take of eagles since the BGEPA was passed in 1940. These regulations include a process for the Service to issue permits to take bald and golden eagles where the take is associated with, but not the purpose of an otherwise lawful activity. Since publication of the final regulation, wind power development has increased significantly, particularly in the core range of golden eagles in the western United States. Wind power guidelines and Eagle Conservation Plan guidance have been recently published to help provide a roadmap that allows a developer, where appropriate to the resource, to meet eagle take permit requirements as long as the take of golden eagles can be compensated for in the breeding population.

This listening session focused on the ways in which the Service should balance renewable energy goals with protection of eagles in accordance with the law and the way in which the Service should employ the two new documents to address challenges to minimizing the take of eagles. This session also discussed science that should be developed to address unanswered questions and strategies or technologies that could be used to minimize the take of eagles. Finally, session attendees discussed barriers or incentives to using best management practices to minimize the impact of renewable energy development on eagles.

Attendees stressed that there is a need for more data on the cumulative impact on eagle population levels and thus there is a need for greater monitoring. Increased on impacts and monitoring will help reduce the current uncertainty regarding the impact of wind projects on eagle populations. Attendees also noted that frequent and close coordination between FWS and project proponents is critical to ensuring that Eagle Conservation Plans are successful.

Key Themes

- Draft Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance provide recommendations for the development of *Eagle Conservation Plans* (ECPs) and are specific to the support for issuance of eagle programmatic take permits for wind facilities.
- To comply with the permit regulations, conservation measures must avoid and minimize take of eagles to the maximum degree possible.

- The Guidance does not impose any binding requirements beyond those already specified in the regulations.
- Adaptive management process of the Guidance is designed to reduce uncertainty of the effects to eagles of wind facilities
- The Eagle Conservation Plans and the guidance will help to gather information through adaptive management – Monitoring is an important component to any permitted project (continued monitoring helps us learn more and make adjustments as needed as wind energy is developed). More monitoring and resources are needed to address this uncertainty. Concern about multi energy projects in concentrated area and the cumulative impacts on eagle populations call attention to the need for more information on population levels and the need for more resources for monitoring (surveys).
- Frequent close coordination from outset is beneficial to both Service and project proponents and helps ensure the Eagle Conservation Plans meet the needs and requirements of all parties (including the eagles!)

Action Items

- Attendees invited to participate in public comment period. Attendees asked to contact Jerome Ford with questions.

LISTENING SESSION 4
WIND TURBINE GUIDELINES

Discussion Leaders
Dan Ashe, *Deputy Director, FWS*
Jeff Underwood, *Deputy Assistant Director, Fisheries & Habitat Conservation, FWS*
Bryan Arroyo, *Assistant Director for Fisheries & Habitat Conservation, FWS*
David Cottingham, *Senior Advisor to the Director, FWS*

Listening Session Summary

The Wind Turbine Guidelines are intended to provide a structured approach to the conservation of wildlife and habitat while planning, developing and operating wind energy facilities.

This session focused on the ways in which the Guidelines differ from the FAC recommendations and the relationship between the Guidelines and the Eagle Conservation Plan Guidelines. Session attendees also discussed possible incentives to industries to follow the Guidelines. Finally, attendees discussed suggested standards for pre-construction monitoring.

Attendees were split on whether they preferred voluntary guidelines or regulation. Those who supported voluntary guidelines believed that this approach would be consistent with the 2003 Interim Guidelines and that a voluntary approach allows the opportunity for lessons learned. Those who preferred regulation believed regulation would allow greater certainty. FACA members was concerned that FWS replaced its guideline recommendations with FWS own judgment, and FWS assured members that it maintained the vast majority of the FACA's recommendations while taking into consideration the concerns of other agencies. Attendees discussed the schedule for processing comments on the guidelines and the resources the will go toward protocols for monitoring. This session also discussed the ways in which onshore wind energy development can be used to advise the development of offshore wind energy.

Key Themes

- The Service encourages groups and individuals to submit constructive, detailed comments on the draft Land-based Wind Energy Guidelines during the 90-day comment period.
- Many members of the Wind Turbine Guidelines Federal Advisory Committee (FAC) are concerned that the draft guidelines do not match the FAC recommendations.
- Wind energy proponents expressed their interest in good coordination and consultation throughout the FWS.

Action Items

- The FWS committed to working with States, other Federal agencies, and stakeholders on the Wind Turbine guidelines.
- The Service will meet with interested groups during the comment period to discuss the Draft Guidelines. At the close of the comment period, the Service will review comments received.
- The Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife Service should closely coordinate on wind energy guidelines applicable to Forest Service lands.

LISTENING SESSION 5
CHALLENGES FACING TRIBES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY ON TRIBAL LANDS

Discussion Leaders
Mike Black, *Director of Bureau of Indian Affairs*
Janie Hipp, *Senior Advisor for Tribal Affairs & Director, Office of Tribal Relations, USDA*
Del Laverdure, *Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, DOI Indian Affairs*
Tracey LeBeau, *Director of Office of Indian Energy Policy & Programs, DOE*

Listening Session Summary

President Obama, Secretary Salazar, and Secretary Chu have made development of renewable energy resources on tribal lands a priority. Tribal lands are home to some of the richest renewable energy resources in the United States, whether it is wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, or biomass. To date, however, there have been few successful tribal efforts to generate power from renewable resources on tribal lands.

This listening session focused on how federal agencies can work with tribal nations to identify and overcome obstacles to the development of renewable energy projects on tribal lands. Attendees also discussed what administrative options federal agencies have to support tribal renewable energy development, including possible changes to federal regulations that could improve opportunities for tribal renewable energy development. Finally, this session discussed financial incentives and technical assistance that the federal government could offer to encourage tribal renewable energy development.

Attendees discussed the possibility of securing more tribal land for renewable energy and increasing tribal land holdings to provide tribes with more marketable renewable energy resources. Attendees acknowledged that agencies must improve their coordination and compliment each other's work to effectively implement tribal renewable energy programs. To aid tribes in attracting privately-owned enterprises to purchase tribal renewable energy, market tax credits and Clean Renewable Energy Bonds could be used. Attendees discussed financial incentives to encourage tribal renewable energy development, including DOE's $2 billion loan program, DOE's Energy Block Grant Program, USDA's B-CAP program, and USDA's Rural Energy of America Program.

Key Themes

Missing

Action Items

Missing

LISTENING SESSION 6
LANDSCAPE-LEVEL PLANNING—ECOREGIONAL ASSESSMENTS, SOLAR PEIS, DRECP & LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION COOPERATIVES

Discussion Leaders
Gabriela Chavarria, *Science Advisor to the Director, FWS*
Leslie Honey, *Vice President for Conservation Services, NatureServe*
Kit Muller, *Strategic Planner, BLM*
Terry O'Brien, *Deputy Director of Siting, Transmission & Environmental Protection Division, CEC*
Michael Powelson, *Director of Agency Relations, Western U.S., The Nature Conservancy*
Linda Resseguie, *Realty Specialist, BLM*

Listening Session Summary

Landscape-level planning is designed to provide information to decision-makers based on sound science. This listening session focused on the role of landscape-level planning in the siting of renewable energy facilities.

Discussion in this listening session focused on efforts underway to address landscape-level planning. Attendees discussed ways to include public and private lands in large-scale planning efforts, such as the Solar PEIS. The discussion focused on the role of NGOs, industry, and academia, and sought to identify discrete programs responsible for landscape-level planning within state and federal agencies. Finally, session attendees discussed ways to assess cumulative effects on a landscape-level.

Attendees in this listening session agreed that landscape-level planning is an approach whose time has come because we can no longer operate on a project-by-project basis. Attendees identified a data gap. To address this data gap we need to ensure that we are asking the right questions to spur the right data collection, create a central repository for data, develop a data-refresher mechanism, and develop monitoring guidelines and programs that will enable us to collect data from project areas and control sites that will facilitate impact analysis. Attendees acknowledged that data gathering could never be perfect, so we need to continue to manage risk.

Session attendees found that there is a need for more zones and smaller zones in order to respond to transmission issues, but cautioned that a zone only process could relegate utility-scale solar energy to boutique energy rather than mainstream technology. Finally, stakeholders recognized that there has been unprecedented coordination among federal agencies and renewable energy stakeholders, and that this coordination must continue to ensure that renewable energy becomes mainstream.

Key Themes

Landscape-level Processes

- LCCs originally designed to address climate change, but focus has broadened. Not established for renewable energy analysis per se, but can be a vital tool, e.g. in the development of decision support tools. Industry is invited to join LCC steering committees and provide input.
- NatureServe (as example) informs Fed. Agencies' landscape-level processes, e.g. FWS Refuge vulnerability assessments for climate change, assisting with rapid-response mindset. NatureServe has in-born capacity to feed Smart from the Start urgency so conservation is not left behind and so best available information is brought to bear… "Smart to the End"
- Ecoregional Assessments are done across U.S. to identify where biodiversity investments are made; key to making land-use decisions. Process is critical, but not difficult with new, more sophisticated tools.

Zoning

- No other energy sectors are limited to zones, e.g. coal, oil/gas. Why should solar, geo, others be limited to zones?
- A sophisticated zoning of landscape is needed to head off train wrecks, e.g. for sage grouse.
- Our plans should provide clear incentives to go to the "yes-build" areas. Thus we're getting steel in the ground more quickly, but in the right places.

Data

- Data cannot be static. Must be an "automatic refresh" mechanism to maintain as current.
- How do we best pull together the disparate analyses so we can array the choices for decision-makers?
- Filling the data gaps makes for better decisions.
- Is there a single source that aggregates these many data processes?

Cumulative Impacts

- We always tap-dance around cumulative impacts. How do we leverage these processes to get at cumulative impacts for golden eagle, for example, under BGEPA, but also sage grouse and other spp. affected by *fragmentation*?

National Priorities

- Ask about impacts, but also ask what happens if we don't do the project. Look at both sides.

Action Items

Missing

LISTENING SESSION 7
CONSULTATION - TRIBAL, NHPA, SECTION 106

Discussion Leaders
Robin Burgess, *Federal Preservation Officer, BLM*
John Fowler, *Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation*
Jodi Gillette, *Deputy Assistant Secretary, Policy & Economic Development—Indian Affairs*
Will Shafroth, *Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish & Wildlife & Parks*

Listening Session Summary

Promoting the development of renewable energy is a national priority. An equal priority is the protection of historic and cultural resources, including tribal resources. The relationship between American Indian tribes and the Federal government is defined by the trust responsibility of the United States government to the tribes and the requirement that federal agencies consult with tribes in a government to government manner. This listening session presented an opportunity to brainstorm ways to ensure that permitting agencies, the historic preservation community, and tribal governments engage in meaningful consultation and to ensure that the concerns expressed by the tribal and historic preservation communities are addressed.

Discussions in this listening session focused on the concerns of tribal and historic preservation communities, the nature and practice of government to government consultation; the difference between tribal, historic preservation office, and agency understandings of site, resource or landscape significance; expectations for outcomes from the consultation process; and how effective consultation may lead to successful projects that address the concerns of tribal and historic preservation communities.

Attendee discussions in this listening session centered around three areas: elements of a successful consultation process, impediments to the consultation process, and solutions to these impediments. Elements of successful consultation that attendees identified include mutual respect and trust; including tribes early in the process; sufficient funding for tribes, THPOs, and federal agencies; effective consultation at the field office level; site vetting before developers invest significant amounts of time and money; and transparency. Impediments to a successful consultation process include the broad scope and large number of projects on the fast track, which overwhelms tribes and federal agencies; a lack of proposed alternatives; a need for improved coordination among state, federal, and tribal governments; frequent staff turnover in federal agencies; and a lack of federal and tribal resources. Proposed solutions coming out of the listening session included a uniform consultation process that everyone agrees upon; improved guidance on consultation; making information more readily available; support for tribes to help tribes participate more effectively in the process; and respect for tribal differences.

Key Themes

- Some keys to making the consultation process work are: mutual respect, inclusion of tribal governments early in the process, building effective working relationships, transparency and trust. Field managers have an important role to play here.
- More funding is needed for Tribes and THPOs to work through the process.
- Awareness of unique tribal difference will aid in completion of tribal cultural clearance work.

Action Items

- Develop a known and agreed upon consultation process early.
- Make sure basic project information is available via websites and brochures that are easily accessible.

LISTENING SESSION 8
INTEGRATING TRANSMISSION CONSIDERATIONS & TRANSMISSION PLANNING

Discussion Leaders
Robert Cunningham, *Assistant Director for Land Stewardship, U.S. Forest Service*
Lucas Lucero, *Branch Chief, Rights-of-Way, BLM*
David Meyer, *Designated Federal Officer of the Electricity Advisory Committee, DOE*

Listening Session Summary

Congress, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Agriculture, among others, have all made renewable energy development and improving our electrical grid high priorities. DOI and USDA, through its agencies and bureaus, manage the public lands and forests in the United States. These lands will continue to play an integral role in facilitating improvements to our electrical grid. DOE is a partner in those efforts and a leader in working to improve transmission planning. Significant successes in transmission planning in the past two years include the release of a final programmatic EIS in 2008 on energy transmission corridors and the first-ever Memorandum of Understanding among nine federal agencies in 2009 to expedite transmission projects on federal lands.

This listening session focused on identifying and prioritizing challenges to siting and permitting of electrical transmission and opportunities for improvement. Attendees also focused on the importance of agencies and industry coordinating early to ensure successful transmission outcomes.

Attendees acknowledged that planning and siting are two different processes and that planning must inform the siting process. Transmission planning also differs from land use planning, so industry should do its homework to ensure that it understands the process and clearly communicate throughout the process. Session attendees stressed that early engagement does not have to slow down transmission planning and siting. Proposed solutions to address challenges include greater involvement by FERC, seeking technology advances, using pre-scoping to increase public involvement in the process, increasing data sharing, and testing grid efficiency before undertaking new projects.

Key Themes

- Transmission siting is an iterative process which requires creative thinking, flexibility and long-term commitment.
- The transmission being planned must connect renewable energy development to the places where the electricity is needed while trying to capitalize on efficiencies to be gained from existing capacity.
- Continue the dialogue between agencies through the FERC-led transmission siting MOU, dated October 28, 2009

- The earlier a broad set of interested parties can be included, the better.
    - It is important to involve FERC early in the process.

Action Items

- Look into expanding the number of transmission corridors at the same time as directing proponents to existing corridors that have capacity.
- The transmission planning process could be improved; will ask the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to review the process and potentially bring more stakeholders to the table.

LISTENING SESSION 9
MINIMIZING IMPACTS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY & ACHIEVING EFFICIENT, ENDURING MITIGATION IN THE DESERTS

Discussion Leaders
Anne Baker, *Senior Advisor, CEERT*
Kim Delfino, *California Program Director, Defenders of Wildlife*
Arthur Haubenstock, *Chief Counsel and Director, Regulatory Affairs, BrightSource Energy*
Mark Kramer, *Associate Director Federal Government, TNC*
Michael Picker, *Senior Advisor for Renewable Energy Facilities, California Governor's Office*

Listening Session Summary

There are significant efforts within the United States dedicated to facilitating a transition to renewable energy in response to the urgent threat of climate change, our need to become energy independent, and the opportunity to create green jobs for Americans. To accomplish these goals, Congress and the Administration have provided economic incentives for development of renewable energy and associated transmission via the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and other legislation. The California deserts provide a key example of the challenge to develop renewable energy quickly while also protecting sensitive natural resources and balancing the many uses of stakeholders. If an approach for meeting these various and sometimes competing needs can be developed in California, it could have broad application across the southwest and beyond.

This listening session focused on the ways in which DOI and its stakeholders can work together to facilitate development in areas where there are high renewable energy resources and low natural resource conflicts. This session also focused on ways to facilitate ESA compliance on private lands and the best ways to increase mitigation opportunities on private and public lands.

Attendees noted that the fact that high value conservation lands are located primarily on public lands provides the opportunity to use these lands for mitigation measures that will inform mitigation measures on private lands. To that end, the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan will provide a conservation strategy for the California Desert. Attendees discussed the need to use "mitigation banks" as the conservation strategy on public lands to ensure long-term mitigation and conservation, but industry cautioned that long-term financial models for wind and solar projects are difficult to predict and that the structure of compensatory mitigation for future projects may change over time. These mitigation banks must be public/private/state partnerships to avoid management of these accounts as federal funds. Challenges to encouraging siting solar projects on private rather than public land include the difficulty of assembling large blocks of land in multiple land ownerships. Attendees discussed the challenges specific to siting solar projects in California, including the Williamson Act's restriction on the use of farm lands for other uses and the shift from a CEC and CEQA process to private land a PV projects that necessitates greater involvement by counties.

Key Themes

- Adequate mitigation of unavoidable project impacts is essential.
- This mitigation should be directly tied to the impacts and the mitigation should be transparent.
- The Department and its partners should explore a wide range of mitigation tools including mitigation banks.

Action Items

Missing

LISTENING SESSION 10
IMPROVING THE PERMITTING PROCESS—LESSONS LEARNED IN 2010

Discussion Leaders
Michael Mantell, *Attorney, Resources Law Group*
Johanna Wald, *Senior Attorney, NRDC*
Peter Weiner, *Partner, Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP*

Listening Session Summary

The California Desert Renewable Energy Working Group has developed a set of recommendations for improving the permitting process based on their experiences with the "Fast Track" projects in 2009 and 2010. These recommendations are focused on BLM lands in California, but may be much more broadly applicable. In this listening session, leaders from the CDREWG explored ideas for improving planning and permitting for the next generation of renewable energy projects.

This session focused on several means by which to improve the permitting process. These means included ways to reduce speculation in solar right-of-way applications, improving criteria for screening applications, and increasing the ways in which stakeholders can provide input. Attendees also discussed ways to improve environmental reviews, standardize mitigation procedures, and standardize requirements for scientific monitoring. Finally, this session focused on ways to improve communication and collaboration among and between stakeholders and agencies and help projects meet the 2011 Treasury grant deadline while still moving toward landscape-level planning.

Attendees noted that the CDREWG initially focused on solar energy but that the group needs to focus on all renewable energies and infrastructure. This session highlighted the letter to DOI recommending new criteria for screening permit applications. These recommended criteria include identifying and supporting good projects; early, broad stakeholder outreach; mandating quality and consistency in EISs and EAs; clear and consistent standards for mitigation and scientific monitoring; and improving coordination among and between agencies and departments.

Key Themes

- There is a need to delineate and support good projects. There is also a need to define what a "good" project is.
- Early and broad stakeholder outreach is important,
- The group would like to see clear and consistent standards for mitigation procedures, NEPA documents, and scientific monitoring.

LISTENING SESSION 10

IMPROVING THE PERMITTING PROCESS—LESSONS LEARNED IN 2010

Discussion Leaders

Michael Mantell, Ainsworth, Pinnavaya Law Group
Johanna Wald, Senior Attorney, NRDC
Peter Weiner, Partner, Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP

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Key Themes

- There is a need to delineate and support good projects. There is also a need to define what a "good" project is.
- Early and broad stakeholder outreach is important.
- The group would like to see clear and consistent standards for mitigation procedures, NEPA documents, and scientific monitoring.

Action Items

- Consider revisiting the screening criteria—should a megawatt size screen be included, for example?
- Continue to share lessons learned
- Continue to improve coordination among and between agencies and departments.

LISTENING SESSION 11
EXPANDING RENEWABLE ENERGY OPPORTUNITIES AT INTERIOR

Discussion Leaders
Mike Connor, *Director, Bureau of Reclamation*
Wendy Fink, *Counselor to the Assistant Secretary for Insular Areas*
Jim Kenna, *Arizona State Director, BLM*
Fred Pease, *Department of Defense Liaison to the Department of the Interior*

Listening Session Summary

Secretary Salazar has set the Department of the Interior on a path to lead the government in securing America's energy future by moving our nation toward a clean-energy economy. Interior is changing the way we do business by opening our doors to responsible development of renewable energy on our public lands and facilitating environmentally appropriate renewable-energy projects involving solar, wind and waves, geothermal, biofuels and hydropower. These resources, developed in the right ways and the right places, will help curb our dependence on foreign oil, reduce our use of fossil fuels and promote new industries here in America. This listening session highlighted four initiatives to further expand energy opportunities: sustainable hydropower development and renewable energy integration in Reclamation operations; the Arizona Restoration and Design project, which may be expanded to other areas; the development of mission compatible renewable energy on BLM lands withdrawn for DoD use; and two current Office of Insular Affairs initiatives: the Energy Development in Island Nations and the partnership with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

This listening session focused on the most effective approaches to developing projects, the management process and policies needed to facilitate initiatives, the factors that have spurred these initiatives, and whether these factors vary from state to state.

Attendees discussed the ongoing work to investigate the potential for integrating wind and solar energy into reclamation lands. To promote technology to realize this potential, DOE and DOI plan to release a funding opportunity in March 2011 for a technology demonstration. BLM emphasized that the bureau is focusing on finding "yes" sites to facilitate development. Attendees noted the importance of sharing information to help identify "yes" sites and to conserve resources. BLM also noted a concern about tribal staff being overworked with consultation requests; one way to address this challenge is to consult with tribes early. Attendees identified challenges to renewable energy development in the Pacific and Virgin Islands, including the fact that this is a low-margin business for developers and that there is a culture of fossil fuel dependence in insular areas. There is a need to reduce the upfront costs to reduce risk and thus encourage development; one way to do this is to create wind and solar maps for territories. Finally, attendees addressed the development of renewable energy on DoD lands and challenges to development, including lawsuits that stall projects.

Key Themes

- There are many opportunities to expand renewable energy at the Department of the Interior beyond the work being done at BLM.
- Need more

Action Items

Missing